SHALL CUBA BE FREE?

SCRAPS OF SPANISH AND GUBAN HISTORY RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF SPAIN THE TWO CARLIST WARS

Efforts of Christina and Isabella to Attain and Maintain a Buling Dynasty -Invincibility of Patriots in Cuba.

The following letter from General Charles F. Henningsen contains much interesting information upon Spanish and Cuban affairs:

Butler (not Ben) wrote whileme words thus, or to this effect.

Treason never prospets—
What is the reason?
This when it prospers
This no longer treason.
There are mutinies, rebellions (or insurred) and revolutions, which become rebellions or in surrections when successful, respectably. The mutineer is a disreputable individual aboard his ship or in his regiment or company. Still even he has been sometimes a patriot and martyr. The rebel or insurgent, if success attends him, grows into the patriotic here, though many successful revolutionists among our South American neigh

bors have been only fortunate brigands or lucky

contending for independence against the mother country, Spain-or rather let us designate it the step-mother or mether in-law, Spain, which will come home to most men's become-are called variously insurgents or patriots. I do not want to particularize about either now, but say of them, that they are bound to be revolutionists. The war in Cuba will end in total revolution. I know that many of these Cuban insurgents, sev-eral of whom I was personally acquainted with, sacrificed from one hundred thousand to a million of dollars, whilst they might have invested their means in the Bank of England and lived in Europe like princes. They went in for national independence, emancipated and armed their slaves and have mostly perished in the struggle. I am not alluding now to patriotic Cubans, with their sympathy all right, but their funds and persons safe abroad, some of the most useful and deserving of whom had no opportunity of sharing the dangers and sacrifices of their fellow citizens on the island, and who, among the waste, confusion and profligacy of the material aid extended,(all,by the way, Cuban-American aid having been mere lip-service,) deserve honorable

speculation on both sides during the four years' rebellion in this country, which more than three quarters of a century had been in political integrity the model of the world, happily occurring however, not from the men in blue or gray at the front, but from those severely in the rear, we

INDULGRACE FOR THE SHORTCOMINGS IMPULGENCE FOR THE SHORTCOMINGS of Cubans, who, during the same seventy-five years or more, had been under the grinding despotism of Spain, and proportionately appreciate those whose conduct raises them above the average exemplar of the United State—their place of refuge. I mean men like Martinez, Gonzales, the Moras and a score or two of others.

Now, this Cuban insurrection (let us so call it) is an certain to become a revolution as a river, respecting the laws of gravitation, as every respectable river ought to do, is bound to flow eventually into the sea. A river is a flowing fact, noticed only when it overflows its banks or becomes so reduced and damp that a Western steamer has to work its way down awhiles onlike morning dew so reduced and damp that a Western steamer has to work its way down awhiles onlike morning dew of the dry bed. The Cuban insurrection has now lasted its seven years, or about the time of the famous war of Frederick the Second, never cellpsed till the seven months war of You Moltke, and about the same period of the United States war of independence. The questions are: Can the Cuban insurrection be put down by Spain?

To this, any ordinary recollection of the history of this continent would suggest the reply that Spain, within this century, owned the chief part of the American continent—that is to say, frem Patagonia to Oregon. She lost, however, for ever, all her postensions on the main land after an average of twelve years' contest. Several States, such as Yonerue; a she once subdued by inhuman massacres; turn: I loose the negro slaves, who went ravishing, murdering and burning—but the result was at last the same. Now, is it possible for any ordinary reader of history to believe that the same thing will not occur respecting that island? But in this matter I am, personally, not a mere general reader of history. The opinions of these are to me aimost mathematical convictions. If desired, most ardently imaginable, the supression of the Cuban insurrection, (which is precisely the contrary of what I do desire,) IF SO, WILL IT BE PUT DOWN?

I RECOV, WHILST THEY ONLY BELIEVE.

For this seemingly arrogant assumption of superior knowledge over the many, many of whom far my superiors in other kinds of knowledge, I will only say briefly that as to the Spanish army st some time or other I have encountered in the field every regiment in the Spanish service, of all crowns, with the single exceptions of the Cairassiers of the guard and the engineers. I have had, too, considerable experience, warlike and otherwise, with the Hispano-American race. As regards the Spanishrs of old Spain, I reagard them as a strange mixture of the utmost courage, chivalry, generosity, cowardice, meanness, vennity and arrogance. There is no people on the earth of whom I respect some individuals as much, and to many of them my most vivid recollections of the long past recur at times with equal admiration and reflection. There is none whose many virtues I more appreciate, whose projudices I so much condemn.

FOR THEIR OVERWEEING NATIONALITY and self-conceit, the best of them isnore, and will continue to the respection, each test them continue to their respective, each will continue to the or their respective, each will continue to the or their respective, each will continue to the or their respective pasting. I KNOW, WHILST THEY ONLY BELIEVE.

FOR THEIR OVERWEEING NATIONALITY and self-conceit, the best of them ignore, and will continue to ignore, their respective position on the chequer-board of passing events. The dogged resolution, engendered by seven centuries of contention with the Moors and Arabs, is still ingrained in the breed, degenerating, though not ignobly on the whole, into the intense prejudice and ignorance which blinds Spain as to her relative position in the world, and renders even those of her sons more enlightment, defiant in their passion of the world's power and opinion, and of the great fat of facts.

lience, speaking without prejudice, I was able to become a prophet, not after the event but before it, as far as the Cuban and Carilly: insurrecore it, as far as the Cuban and Carlist insurrec-

and, I may say, somewhat promise approximate approximately leads in the life positive conviction (adverse to my preconceived notions) that the Cubans in arms could no longer.

MOR EVER AFTER, HE FUT DOWN.

unless Spain had been then able to throw at once forty thousand men on the island, no matter what she might alterwards or may in future do. The insurgents, favored by the wonderful protective difficulties of the soil and climate, and having uncompromisingly drawn the sward and flung away the scabbard, had hearned their own strength and insuperable advantages. Like the young dack taking instinctively to the water, or the young bird to the wing, taey felt confident. They supposed, indeed, as 1 did, and as mort people in the United States did, that they would receive countenance and encouragement from the United States, and that large numbers of its citizens would adventure to the rescue of the island, as they had done before when the Cubans themselves failed to come forward. But we know that when from the United States they expected bread they received stone; that the United States, ingread of materially sympathisting with them, became practically an arsenal for Spain, and that, and they received it was ut erly insignification in the Learing on their cause. For seven years they have bence lought the battle single-banded, and worse than single-banded, became the United States, virtually so detrimental to them, deterred Europeans from extending aid in a matter this country seemed bound, from its political anhecedents and geographical position, to take in hand, and with which extraneous interference might have seemed importances. Nearly and ever since on my return from Nassau, I told the late Gen. Morgan L. Smith my opinion on the subject, which he informed me be had communicated to the President. I have only to add, in this connection, that these views have been so far confirmed that The Fressent Stratus of the communicated to the President. I have only to add in this connection,

President. I have only to add, in this connection, that these views have been so far confirmed that THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE CUBAN WAR may be thus briefly summarined: The largest portion of the issing is in the hands of the insurrectionists, and they are constantly gaining ground. For several recent years more young Cubans matured to arms-bearing age than the war in any way destroyed, and all the substantial necessaries of life have been preduced, as they continue and will continue to be, in abundance. There is no reason why they should not carry on the present war just as they have done for a century to come. The whole of the regular armies of the United States and of Great Britain, disembarked now on those shores, would no doubt embarrass the Cubana but in nowise affect the course of events. It would be like the British and French legions—about 27,000 men, from first to last—in the old Carlist war, (1734-40.) who mostly left helr bones on Spanish soil, and became extinguished without the smallest effect on the ultimate result of the struggle. This would not bos of Spain were rich, homogenous meembarrassed and resolute in its purpose. But it is poor, a quasibankrupt on the stock exchange, and so cruelly embarrassed by the Carlist insurrection and other vexations as to oblige it, with its nominal control of eighteen millians of subjects, to conserte toys down to the age of fifteen.

AGAIN, THERE IS THIS CARLIST INSURRECTION, now lasting several years. We have heard over and over again, just as we have of the Cubans, that the rebeis were "sunifiliated," that "peace was restored;" then, that they had been "utterly

defeated and dispersed," and next, that they had "met with a severe check," or become "quite discouraged." We might laugh at the London Times, which once, treating of the polities of the United States, and incidentally of Utah, spoke of the State of Baltimore, never recognized in the United States, and incidentally of Utah, spoke of the State of Baltimore, never recognized in the Union, and omitted all mention of the state of mairimony so exuberantly recognized about Sait Lake, but the Isugh might reasonably be retorted when we publish cities, rivers and regions as Spanish generals, and Spanish generals as regions, rivers and cities. When the cable of the press inform us that a river is running away from the Alfensist general we yield it an unconditional belief, because it is in the nature of streams and rivers to run, but when we read farther that a river has thrown pontoon bridges acrors a Carlist commander, and run up-hill over the long Pyraness to lay down its arms and take rouge beyond the Fronch irentier, such announcements, if they do not stagger our credulity, at least inspire our disgust at violations so flagrant on the part of the river of hydrostatic law and international comity. When Carlist insurrections were first breaking out in Andalusia, Valencia, Catalonia or Lower Arragon

I THOUGHT THEM OF NO SIGNIFICANCE. I THOUGHT THEM OF NO SIGNIFICANCE, but ventured to predicate, unhesitatingly, that if ever there were a rising of even a thousand men in the Barque provinces, sustained for a month, it would involve a war of several years' duration, if ever put down by the central government of Spain, and not breaking up, as it did before, by internecine disintegration. And, by the way, the last time I saw the late General Morgan L. Smith, a week or two before his demise, he recalled to me how accurate had been my prediction as to the Carlist as well as to the Cuban insurrection, a prediction I had forgotten having made to him, but was enabled to make with the utmost confidence, as any one else might have done as well

THESE BASQUES ARE A REMARKABLE PEOPLE. in the former Carlist war they only numbered about three quarters of a million population and the area of the four provinces. Biscay, Guepuscos, Navarre and Alava, was only six thousand equare miles, or one tenth of Virginia before it was divided, yet they not only made head against all Spain, but captured the cities of Cordova, in the south, Valladolid, in the west, and the gate-house, Atocha, of Central Madrid, the capital of Spain.

bouse, Atocha, of Central Madrid, the capital of Spain.
They speak a language as dissimilar to the Spanish as the English from the Cherokee. To what race they belong is matter of reasonable dispute. All the old theories of former savants having, however been exploded, it seems most probable that they are of high Tartar origin, congenerous with the Turks and Hungarians; but this is only conjecturally to be admitted. It is certain that they are a warilke, proud, independent and industrious race. They have always managed to maintain, in the main, a virtually republican form of government. About half of them are noblemen. In one or two of the provinces a large majority are so, in the others an imposing minority. The founding if deposited within a town is not a noble; if found outside is so.

plow, hoe, reap, &c., indiscriminately with the plebelans. They are really the lineal descendants of the men who, for many centuries, fought to expel the Moors, but who, acquiring rank and distinction, preferred a patch and independence in their native mountains to fat feudal tecures. In the low lands under a faudatory or a king. They claim, and with brief intervals have achieved, exemption from taxation or levy of men. When these are demanded by the Spanish sovereign, if not consonant with the wishes of the Assembly, the reply is, "Obeyed, but not compiled with:" which means what the old-style Fronchman said to his impecunions friend, who, seeking a loan of him, premised, "Excuse my demand," and was answered, "I excuse your demand; excuse my recent." Still, if a war was popular, the Basques always voted most liberally men and money—more even usually than were asked for. All the nobles, however, ca large majority of the collective population, claim the right of wearing their hats on in the presence of kings, like Spanish grandees, and in fact in the presence of the sovercign of Spain, whom they acknowledge. THE NOBLES DRIVE THEIR OX-TEAMS,

grandees, and in fact in the presence of the sovereign of Spain, whom they acknowledge.

THET ORLY ERGARD AS A BARON
of their provinces, and when fighting for the
grandfather of the present contestant would frequently qualify their "Vivasi" of "Carlos Quinto, (Charles V.) King of Spain," by adding "our
baron." These same Basques, when 200,000 of
Napoleon's victorious troops occupied every city,
town and important village of Spain, out off the
French convoys within a few miles of the French
frontier. Ferdimand VII, the harsband of Queen
Christina, and putative father of isabelia II,
mother of King Alionso, was the cider son of the
imbeelle and contemptible King Charles, against
whom he compired, and in this respect more contemptible, that, with an intellect equality weak,
he combined the utmost conceivable depravity,
being equally false, satishes, foolish, owardly
and cruel. The audaciously unscrupulous polley
of Napoleon Bonaparte, who, playing eff son
against father, caged both of them and held them
in durance near Bayonne, while he placed his
brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, was almost condoned in public opinion, considering the
lives and characters of the precious pair. Ferdinand ascending the throne and violating, as might
have been expected, his pladges of constitutions
government to the people who had placed him on
it, fell in his old age under the absolute dominion
of his young wife Christina, sister to the pusilanmous tyrant. King Homba of Naples, afterward
expulsed by Garibaldi. She, however, was bold,
ambitious and in vice notoriously a modern Messalina. She gave birth to a daughter, isabelia.
By the organic so-called Salie law, solemnly
adopted by Spain when the family of Bourbon
succeeded to the throne, females were debarred
from succession to the sovereignty, which, in default of male issue, went to the next of male kin,
however distant.

Now, King Ferdinand Now, King Ferdinand

HAD A BROTHER, DON CARLOS.

He was narrow-minded and, like all his family, bigoted. But he was honest, morally brave, and his private character was unimpeachable. He, too, was a prisener of Napoleon's, but when his base father and brother, scared out of their wits, hastened in the most abject manner to renounce their rights to the crown, Don Carlos resolutely refused, under all attempted pressure, those to which he was only contingently entitled. Queen Christina influenced Ferdinand to declare her daughter. Isabella, his successor, with herself as regent, and to call together the Cortes to revoke the Salle law. The army had been gained over, and the Cortes was won by promised restoration of the constitution, which the periddious and perjured Ferdinand had previously trampled under foot.

It was plant, however, that whether King and Cortes had or had not the right to change the law of succession, that change could legitimately have no retroactive effect affecting the rights of the unofiending next heir to the crown. Don Carlos protested, and left the kingdom. On the death of Ferdinand the infant Inabella was proclaimed in Madrid ruling Queen and Unristina Regent. The Basques who, as we have seen, entertain but a very mitigated abstract veneration for royality, are great sticklers for legitimacy, legality and preordent. Without any question of personal predilection, it was plain to them that HAD A BROTHER, DON CARLOS.

DON CARLOS WAS LEGITIMATELY ENTITLED TO THE THRONE. If he were allowed to be arbitrarily thus thrast aside, what guaranty was valid for their fueros or immemorial privileyes and provincial rights? The peasant argued: "If they can thus deprive a prince, why not somebody me of my ancestral homestead?" The Basques rose for Don Carlos. He joined them. A suryears' sanguinary contest ensued. It was ended by his own incapacity, the squabbles and dissensions of his contemptible court and the eventual disgust of the Basques, who made, however, an honorable and advantageous capitulation. Christina, ruling in her daughter's name, soon made the constitution a farce. Expulsed, at last Isabella absconded the throne. I thout her mother's strong will, intellect and former personal attractions, she equaled her in depravity; and coarse and repulsive in form, feature and mind: rapacious, mean, ignorant and vicious, was not insptly described as "a mixture of

the messalina and maritornes"—
that greasy Maritornes, the scullery maid of the
low roadside tavern, described by Cerventes in
"Don Quixotte," With Irabella, as with her
mother, palace revolutions, originators in backstair intrigues or pretorian military commanders,
succeeded each other, fresh promises of representative government being held out to the people, to be soon followed by more stringent despotism and spoilation. At length she was expulsed,
too. A foreign prince of the energetic house of
Savoy soon saw fit to retire. A Republic followed under the anapiess of the famous Castellar,
one of the most elequent and pure-minded men of
his age. We know how that Republic fared, and
how it was succeeded by the present monarchy—
a weak-minded, feeble youth, brought up by an
ignorant mother, of groweling habits and debased
by the most gross superstition, being seated as
the tool of designing schemers on the throne.
That throne a grandson of Don Carlos disputes
with him. He and his brother are, at least, cuitvated men of the world, men of energy and brave
and resolute soldiers, who have carried on for
several years a gallant contest, thus far successfully, against great numerical odds and seeningly overwhelming resources.

THAT SPAIN IS NOT FITTED FOR A REPUBLIC. THE MESSALINA AND MARITORNES"-

THAT SPAIN IS NOT FITTED FOR A REPUBLIC, however much the fact may be regretted and from whatever cause arising, is obvious. No country ever had a sisirer chance of so doing with a Castellar to guide its councils. There remains for Spain, therefore, it would seem, only the alternation of monarchy or anarchy, or worse unfortunately, the inflection of both. The bastard and illegitimate (in all the term in all the senses implies) monarchy of King Alphonso or his mother, with the chronic anarchy and deception which has become from habit a second nature in that branch, King Carlos appears not a man of much pretention nor gives to promiscuous promise. But he did offer to call tagether the representatives of Spain on the old basts, when Spain had then real representation almost alone in Europe, of her provinces and cities, before her liberties were put down and filehed away by the Emperor Charles the Fifth and Phillip the Second, and he dared advisers of Alphonso to do the like. If the Spaniards must have a king, and still admire in him arbitrary vigor by saying, almost excitingly, "Es smach Rey," (he is very much a king;) it should not astonish us that they may eventually prefer a tried warrior of fine presence, who does not stoop to subterfuce, but seeks to reign about after the fashion of Kalser Whelhelm, and who has unquestionable legitimate royal right by descent on his side, to the puny Alphonso, pining for his course mother's apron strings, and brought up under the influence of the ex-exterer and cook, her former chief counselier and sister, Patrodnia, the keeper of her conscience, THAT SPAIN IS NOT PITTED FOR A REPUBLIC,

the keeper of her conscience,

A DHRAUCHED NUN,

who sees visions, intrigues, fills her pockets, and
is a scandal to her profession, for the members of
which, the enlightened public, even when differing from their tenets and regarding their course,
as self-sacrifice misapplied, entertain only elements of respect when not of admiration.

That part of the future of Spain can be only in
such an anomalous country a matter of meet vague
conjecture. But her present embarrasments and
the condition of Cuha are cortainties. The reinforcements she is sending to Cuba—and which, by
the way, are regrly sent at the same period, for
two reasons: first, because of the less dangerous

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. MEXICO AND THE CENTENNIAL

GERAT PERPARATIONS FOR THE EXPOSITION FLATTERING NEWS FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE

MONEY FROM A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN ONE

State Taxes on National Banks-Bank Requested to Make Statements on the First-Army and Navy News.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon National banks for a statement of their con-On the Boad.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, was observed yesterday handling the ribbons behind a spanking pair of chestnut colts. The entire equipage—colts, carriage, driver and tiger—merited the flattering remarks that were made concerning

So far as can be learned at the present writing, o one has been officially announced as Secretary of the Interior, vice Mr. Delano. Past experience teaches quid nunce generally that wild specula-tion upon appointments to Cabinet offices is a good thing to let alone. Conscience from Philadelphia

A conscientious Philadelphian, a rore quis in A conscientions Faliancephase, * Fore arts in these Centennial days, handed his sins to the Treasurer yesterday in a letter containing sixty dollars, principal and interest, for unpaid internal revenue taxes. The books at the Treasury are not closed, and "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may reture." Financial.

were \$164,218.47; the customs receipts, \$367,903.75 The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$5,172,070; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$61,675,000; coin, \$67,007,108; including coin certificates, \$12,-331,600; outstanding legal tenders, \$573,941,124. The New Commissioner of Patents. It is now in order for the sympathy of friends t

be extended to Hop. R. Holland Duell, the new Commissioner of Patents. That gentleman has, t seems, had little time to attend to in the two lays he has been in his new office beyond receivcays as has been in his new office beyond receiv-ing and listening to applications for office. Such pleasant little incidents afford fine illustrations of the fact that to be a Commissioner at the head of a bureau of the Government is not in all re-spects a bed of roses. Republicans of Ohio-

News from Ohio continues to be flattering, and very letter from our friends in that State breather every letter from our friends in that State breathes the spirit of assured success at the coming election. The rag-baby functionaries are blowing their trumpets with ready real, but some are already inclined to the impression that they are reckoning without their hosts. On the other hand, the Republicans are gaining ground every day, and have the sympathy and ardent support of every member of the organisation elsewhere. The Ohio Democracy are without the slightest sympathy of the New York wing of their party, and their house thus divided against itself massiall. Gen. Spinner's Present.

Gen. Spinner's Present.

The employees of the United States Treasurer's effice have united in a handsome present to their late chief. Gen. Spinner, in testimony of their esteem and admiration of the sterling qualities of that gentleman. Their token consists of a clock and handsome pair of mantel ornaments, the value of which is \$500. This tribute from the ladies and gentlemen of the Treasurer's office to the late Treasurer will assuredly kindle anew the fire of sincere affection that has ever existed in the heart of the venerable patriot for those he left behind him, coming, as it does, from hearts equally as full of generous wishes for him and for his future welfare in a long life it is devoutly hoped yet lies before him.

Army Gazette.

A general order from the War Department announces that the soldiers' burial ground at Finn's Point, New Jersey, opposite Fort Delaware, is a "national cemetery" of the fourth class, in addition to those named in General Orders No. 81, of 1872. Nos. 3 and 83, 1874, and No. 48, of 1875. Major N. B. Sweitzer, 2d cavalry, has been detached as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet in this city to decide upon a pattern and prepare specifications for the ambulance for army purposes.

The headquarters of the chief of quartermasters of the Third district of the military division of the atlantic has been transferred from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The district was formerly in charge of Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Dana, but it is now under the direction of Col. H. W. Janes, the quartermaster on duty at the latter station.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific station, and bearing date of Honolulu, September 19. The Rear Admiral announced that he would sail in his flagship, the Pensacola, from Honolulu for Lower California and the western coast of Mexico ea or about the 25th of September, to look after American interests on that part of his station, where affairs seem to be in somewhat of a disturbed condition. He expects to reach San Francisco about the 1st of February. The officers and crew of his flagship, the Pensacola are in good health, but of a complement of four hundred souls only two deaths have occurred on board that vessel during the past two years. Lieut, George A. Norris ordered to the hydrographic office, on the 7th instant; Arsistant Engineer George G. Nellson and Cadet Engineer R. G. Denig to examination for promotion: Gunner Wm. E. Webber to the navy yard, New York.

State Taxes on National Banks. The Comptroller of the Currency last September issued a circular requesting returns from all national banks of the amount of taxes paid by them curing the years 1874 and 1875. These returns are not yet completed for any State, and such banks that have not resported are urgently requested to do so. A complation has, however, been made from such returns as have been received from the State of Ohlo, which composes three fourths of the banks of the State, from which it appears that the ratio of State taxation upon capital in the city of Uncinnati is 2.22 per cent, and in Cleveland 2.19, and from all the banks in the State, including these cities, 2.32. The amount of United States taxes for the same period was 1.62 per cent, making a total of State and national taxes of 3.94 per cent. It is estimated that the total average taxation of the national banks of Ohlo is about four per cent. Similar returns were made by the banks of Ohlo in 1867 and 1869. The rate of State taxation 1259, in all 4.61 In 1869 the rate of State taxation was 2.50 per cent., and the United States taxation was 2.50 per cent., in all 5.37 per cent. for that year. The Comptroller of the Currency last Septem

The following dispatch has been received at the State Department:

The following dispatch has been received at the State Department:

**MENICO, Sept. 11, 1875.*

**Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the "separate" dispatch of the Department dated July 30 last, making inquiries, at instance of the Centennial Commission, as to the preparations made by Mexico to be represented at the International Exhibition.

In reply I have to state that, as the Centennial Commission and the Department of State have already been advised, the Mexican Government has appointed a commission to have charge of representation of this country in said exhibition. This commission has apparently been industriously engaged in its labors for nearly a year past. As noticed in my dispatch of June 5 last, the National Congress appropriated \$300,000 jeintly for a national and for the International Exhibition.

The international exhibition will be held in this city in the month of November next, and preparations are now being actively made for the same. It is designed to utilize this national exhibition at Philadelphia. There is apparently a very general interest, both in this city and throughout the Republic, in regard to a proper participation in the International Exhibition. The National Commissioner assures me that this country will be able to fill all the space which has been allotted to it. I have no reason to doubt this, from what I am able to learn up to the present time. It may, hewever, be mentioned that Mexico has never before taken part in any international Exhibition, and that this want of experience may lead the commission to miscalculate its ability in regard to the space which it will occupy. Should I receive any further information upon this point I will communicate it to the Department.

JOHN W. Powers,

Secretary of Legation.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the sub-scribers of the Gulbord fund it was resolved that Immediate steps be taken to pay off the debt of the Institute of Canada, amounting to \$15,000, and for that object to open subscription books in Montrealand send delegates to the United States and to Ontario

HIS BOXES MUST NOT BE AGAIN DISTURBED. MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—It is reported that the au-thorities of the Institute Canadien have been in communication with the Navy Department at Washington in reference to the use of the most efficient self-explosives to be used in Guibord's grave to prevent its being tampered with after the burial.

Jay Gooke & Co.

Philladelphila, Oct. 5.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge McKennar read the opinion of Justice Strong in the matter of the United States vs. Edwin W. Lowis, trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The claim of the Government was that the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, of which the mombers of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. were partners, were at the time of the bankraptey of the latter indebted to the Government in the sum of £132,610; that the Government had priority over other creditors, and that the assets in the hands of the trustees should first be applied to the discharge of this indebtedness. The case was argued at Erie, and Judge Strong, sustaining the claim of Government decrees in its favor.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS. TURKEY.

Almost a Conspiracy. BELGRADE, Oct. 5 .- Prince Milan has in formed the Skuptschins that his ministers had secretly purrued an independent policy almost ing to a conspiracy against the Prince. The Skuptschina is unanimous in its opinion to

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE PORTE'S REPORMS St. Patranseuro, Oct. 5.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, with reference to the reforms proffered to the insurgents by the Sublime Porte, regards the concession of provincial representation as the best that could have been made to settle the present difficulty. It is certain to meet general approval, the Journal adds, and not only ought the insurgents to accept it, but the Great Powers ought to see that it is carried out.

THE SERVIAN POLICY.

VIRNNA, Oct. 5.—The Tages Presse says that because of the doubtful policy of Servin the great Powers have commenced negotiations, with a view of giving notice of their withdrawal of the guarantee regarding the rights and immunities of Servis. Prince Milan informed the Skupts-chins of the danger. The charge of the ministry is to prove the genuineness of his pacific declari-tions.

LONDON, Uct. 6-5:30 a. m -A dispatch to the Time: from Vicena says it is estimated that the arrears of taxes remitted by Turkey through the operation of the recent decree amount to \$30,-00,000.

COUNT ANDRASSY AS A MEDIATOR LONDON, Oct. 6-6. m.—The Vienna Tages
Presse states that Germany and Russia have
agreed to intrust Count Andressy, the Austrian
Fremier, the task of drawing up reform propositions for the pacification of the insurgents in
Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Peaches Successfully Imported. LONDON, Oct. 5.-The experiment of bringing peaches per steamer Canada from New York, in a box on deck, arranged on the Allegretti refrigerat tor pins, was a success, the fruit being delivere-here in good condition, and eagerly purchased. SETTLING MATTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Times, in its evening edition to-day, has a special telegram from Shang, hat, dated to-day, which says a decree appears in the Gazette, at Pekin, conceding herealter intercourse between the chiefs of the Government departments and the foreign ministers. PROTEST AGAINST VATICANISM.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—An enthusiastic meeting to protest against Vaticanism was held at Glasgow to-night. A letter from Mr. Glastone was read, expressing sympathy with the object of the meet-ing.

SPAIN.

The Bembardment of San Sebastian. HENDAYE, Oct. 5.—On Monday all the steamers in the harbor of Santander were embargoed to convey troops to San Sebastian. To-day it is reorted that the forts of San Sebastian have lienced the Carlist batteries.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. General Belknap's Address of Welcome at the Reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, Last

The Press reports of the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, spoke of the hospitable welcome to his own city given by General W. W. Belknap to his comrades. Following is his ad-dress of welcome delivered on that occasion: dress of welcome delivered on that occasion:

COMMADES: The meetings of this society, an association formed in the field, and gathering strength and interest with time, have served to reunite comrades long separated, and to revive recollections of those days when common danger united our hearts together. But to some of us this remaion has rare interest. The State of lows, our own home, young in years, strong in power, abundant in resources, faithful in its engagements, sure in progress, and pure in patriciem, has given you a warm and heartfelt welcome; true, frank and honest, and as broad as are its prairies. Remembering, as many of us are its prairies. Remembering, as many of us do, that we had the privilege of being enrolled among the 15,000 that the State sent to the field WHICH NEVER LOST A BATTLE,

WHICH NEVER LOST A BATTLE,
the Army of Tennessee, it may be pardonable in
me who has been twenty-four years a citizen of
that State, and whose entire manhood has been
passed among its people, to feel an especial pride
in this reunion in its capital. I know that its citizens who have given you such a warm and cheeful greeting will allow me to add my thanks to
theirs for your acceptance of their hospitalities,
their hearts and their homes. Upon the records
of the War Department are reports made by
Capt. James Allen and Lieut. A. Lea, of the
dragoons, who, under the orders of Maj. Stephen
W. Kearney, who made tours of exploration
through the then unknown region bordering on
the Des Moines river. Their letters are of great
interest. the Des Moines river. Their letters are of great interest.

The tour was made in the year 1835. The land was then a wilderness; the country was then unknown, and danger in the way. But they found a country beautiful in its loneliness and unparalleled in the fertility of its soil. There were few settlers then. The feet of white men had scarcely made a trail in the grass that covered the vast domain through which they made their uncertain way. Not a half century has passed since then, but the results of the labors of these comparatively few years, appear as a work of longthened time. The solitudes of immemorial ages, now "blossom as a ross." Steamlets which then only coursed

THEOUGH FOREST AND UNPLOWED PRAIRIE, now are shadowed from their banks by populous towns, made noisy by the mills and the machinery, giving evidence of a thriving trade. Here on this spot, when there were no evidences of civiliscd life, now dwell an educated and cultured people. A city exists of intelligence, of political and social prominence, and celebrated for refinement and national prosperity: to this land of promise the people give you welcome and greeting, which from them, soldiers who so nobly did their duty can always claim.

The State of lows, in her devotion to the Union and in her faithful adherence to the principles which demand its preservation, is conspicuous among her sister States of the Northwest. In 1866 she sent into service for the Mexican war 344 of her pioneers. The offering was small, but, as in her later life, her motives were pure and patriotic.

We remember with pride the times when lows gave up her sons by thousands to the cause of our common country. There were family circles broken, never to be reunited, but the drum-beat sounded through the valleys and prairies of the Northwest in the cars of true men, who were willing to make any sacrifice. From farm and firedde, from shop and school they came to place their names upon those rolls which will be honored far all time, and as far as the most unselfish devotion to home and country can achieve that end, will make their fame immortal.

were membered the least of the mean of the mean of the series of the front. The ten long years which have elapsed have not dimmed our recollections. Those pages of our history which record the part taken by the men of lows in the nation's campaign for freedom will be read by coming generations with the intensest fervor of partiotic pride. The boys of that era soon became the men of the war, untaught in military art, skilled only in the pursuits of the laborer, the artisan and the agriculturist; yet this volunteer soldiery taught the world a lesson by their self-denial, their ready adaptation to the rules of military discipline, by their courageous demeanor and heroic latth. The fields where many of them fell have long since been overgrown with weeds. Far sway from family and friends, the early dead sank to reet as rough but loving hands gave them a soldier's have gone by, but those who are left love to tell of the deeds of these cherished heroes. Here and there are found an unused musketor a rusty sword. Left as a relie of the honored past, they are guarded with the kind care of true affection. The children of to-day and of coming years will listen with unwearled patience to the stories told them of the WEREMEMBER THE ZEAL

CLEAR PAITH AND UNPAILING BRAVERY

weared patience to the stories told them of the

CHEAR FAITH AND UNFAILING BRAVERY
of Iowa's volunteers.

"Fear not for them. On these lower fields
Let us labor with arms unstained
That we may be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We will meet and greet in closing ranks
In time's declining sun,
When the bugies of God shall sound recall,
And the battle of life is won."
History recites the stories of those who, in
times of trial, have placed themselves in the
front: but history makes no more illustrious
mention of patriotic deeds than that which the
privates of the Union army marked out for
themselves day after day, as to the end. They
returned home conquerors, to receive the glad
approval of the people.

In quiet, without commotion, their guns were
stacked, their banners were furled, and their
walks thereafter were walks of peace. The Army
of Tennessee was made of such men—the battalfons went out by lows were of that mould and
metal. They made their mark under the leadership of those whom, here to-night, we rejoice to
honor—all Western men—Logan, Howard, MePaerson, Sherman and Grant. Two, and the
forement of all, are here to night. Another, who
fell in the heat of battle, looks approvingly down
upon us from the 'living canvase, and we rejoice
that history will say of us that we belonged to the
Army of the Tennesse, an army which gave to
our armies a capitain and to the nation peace.

Pork Fackers in Council.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 5.—The Pork Packers' National Convention convented here to-day with large delegations present from Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, and small ones from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas. The convention temperarily organized by the election of Geo. F. Davis, of Cincinnati, chairman; B. Frank Howard, of Ohicago, secretary. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and business were appointed; after which the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The President and Party in Colorado. DERVER, Col., Oct. 5 .- President Grant and WHAT THE WIRES SAID.

AND AGITATED MISSISSIPPI

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN MEETING PREVENTED WHITE LINERS ON A NEGRO HUNT

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MURDER The Eody of Josey Sullivan Found-Election Troubles Predicted in Charleston - Board of For-

eign Missions, &c.

Another Mississippi Insurrection-MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—The following private tele-ram was received from Helena, Ark., this morn-"Negroes threaten to burn Friar's Point Miss., to-day. Several whites from there reached this place at 2 o'clock this morning for arms and assistance. A great many men have just left for needed. Serious trouble is anticipated. A gentleman from Friar's Point gives the following statement in regard to the condition of affairs there. Brown, the colored sheriff, who is a canthere. Brown, the colored sheriff, who is a candidate for re-election, came to Memphis last week and purchased a considerable quantity of ammunition, which he took to Friar's Point and distributed among his triends. On Saturday night the Democratic Conservative convention was held there, and a ticket noministed in opposition to the ticket head: d by Brown. Senator Alcorn being present was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the course of his remarks criticised Brown's official career in a severe manner. Brown, who was present, became much excited and demanded the privilege of replying, but Judge Rex, chairman, icaring bloodshed, adjourned the meeting. Brown then announced that he would call a meeting for Monday night, and it is supposed trouble grew out of this mesting last night."

ARMS AND MNN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 5.—A telegram was received late this afternoon, from a prominent steamboat man at Helena to parties here, asking forarms and men to go this evening to Friar's Point. The agent of the Associated Press telegraphed to a reliable party at Helena at noon for a report if any collision occurred er serious trouble was apprehended, and failing to get any report he is of the opinion that the danger was magnified in the first instance. A PIGHT INMINERT.

A FIGHT IMMINENT.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—A later private telegramfrom Helens, received about 9 o'clock to-night,
says all women and children have left Friar's
Point. Men were forming in line, and a fight was
momentarily expected. Another telegram, just
received, says assistance is badly needed at
Friar's Point. A company goes from here tonight. Friar's Point is fitten miles from
Helens, and there is no telegraphic communication with it.

MORE SCARED THAN HURT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 5.—An Avelenche special from Helena, received at 10:30 o'clock tonight says: "There is great excitement here on account of the condition of affairs at Friar's Folat. The white people were much excited, while the negroes appeared quiet. Many white laddes have left there. Senator Alcorn has sent his daughter here for safety. It is reported that the negroes are three hundred strong and were within a few miles of town. General Chalmers, who was in command of the whites, went out and mat them, and gave them ten minutes to disperse. When the negroes retired some three miles and again organized, General Chalmers, again advanced and ordered them to disperse, which they did. This is the latest report from there, and it is supposed the negroes are awaiting reinforcements.

"Col. Burke and others have already left here for that place, and an effert is being made to organize a force to go down to-night. It is thought the smairs are similar to the Austin troubles, and are all stirred up by bad men."

The Rioter Siney's Trial. MORE SCARED THAN HURT.

The Rioter Siney's Trial. CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 5 .- In the Siney trial both sides closed their testimony to-day. The the region, and in denial of having suggested or committed violence; explaining his remarks about newcomers losing their scalps and lives, &c., had newcomers losing their scalps and lives, &a., had reference to the probability of their being killed in the mines through their want of skill, and his remark to Captain Clark that his shroud was prepared and similar expressions, was made in reply to a taunt by the latter and had no connection with the strike. He had on several occasions been arrested by special policemen, without a warrant. H. H. Shillingsford was called by the Commonwealth, and testified, on the part of the operators, that at the time of the reduction to fifty cents no agreement was known to him toppay an advance when the effects of the panic were removed, as claimed by the me. Other witnesses were examined in rebuttal of specific proof by the defense. The arguments to the pury began this evening.

Election Troubles in Charleston Anticipated. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—There is considerable excitement in this city growing out of the election for mayor and aldermen, which takes place to-morrow. Mayor Cunningham is sup-ported for re-election by a coalition of colored Reported for re-election by a conlition of colored Republicans and a large majority of Conservatives, while other Conservatives, including all the German citizens, aided by the partisans of Sheriff Bowen and the custom-house influence, support ex. Mayor Wagener. The law makes the commissioners of election the sole custodians of the peace of the city on election days. Sheriff Bowen, in defiance of the instructions of the commissioners, announces his intention to appoint one thousand deputies to attend the polls, and many fear a conflict, as the commissioners have neithed Bowen that they will arrest as disturbers of the public peace any deputies who may attempt interference with the election. They have ordered three white and three colored military companies to hold themselves in readiness to enforce heir authority. The coslition or Cunningham party is substantially composed of the same elements which carried Charleston in the State election last year, gaining for the taxpayers of the city the first representation they have had in the Legislature since reconstruction.

Meeting of the Red Cloud Investigating Com mittee in New York. New York, Oct. 5.—The Red Cloud investigating commission, composed of ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Mo.; Hon. Chas, J. Fankner, of W. Va.; Hon. Geo. W. Harris, of Mass.; Prof. Geo. W. Atherton, of Rutger's college, and Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Wis., will meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day to commence the preparation of their report. They have been engaged on this investigation since the 19th of July last, when the first meeting was held, and during that period they have taken testimony covering 505 closely printed pages. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Harris said not a line of the report had yet been written, and that a certain portion of it would be written by each member of the commission, but subject to revision by the whole body. It will, he said, fill at least 100 printed pages, and, judging from the unanimity which has characterized the proceedings of the commission, he had no doubt the report would be a unanimous one. He could not say, of course, what the nature of the report would be, neither would they make it public until after it was presented at Washington.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. RICHMOND, V.A., Oct. 5.—The bill of foreelosure on the Chesapeake and Ohio Estiroad Com-pany's first mortgage was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for this district. An identical bill has also been filed at Parkersburg, identical bill has also been filed at Parkeraburg, West Virginia. An order preliminary to a receivership, together with an injunction restraining any interference with the mortgage property pending proceedings, has been issued by Judge Bond. Upon the entry of a decree of sale all parties interested in the road will unite in the purchase of the line and franchies, paying therefor with the securities they now hold. The judgment will clear off all existing loans on the property, and enable the corporation to obtain additional capital to complete the connection with the West.

Fire Engineers' Convention-New York, Oct. 5.—At the session of the con rention of fire-department engineers to-day a com reports were made by the chiefs of Philadelphia. Boston, Chicago, New York and other cities, as to how far the instructions of the last convention had been carried out. Walter W. Adams, superintendent of buildings, addressed the convention, explaining the building laws of the city and the rules governing his department. The convention theh adjourned till to-morrow, and the members as the guests of the fire department of this city, went on board the fire-boat Havemeyer, to inspect her workings.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., Oct. 6.—A horrible murds and suicide occurred here to-day. Charles Brink in a fit of anger, shot Mrs. Deborah Hall, his moth

in a fit of anger, shot Mrs. Deborah Hall, his mother in-law, and Ellen Brink, his wife, killing them instantly, and then killed himself by placing a pistol to his right temple. No good cause can be assigned for the deed.

Catholic Temperance Union.

CINCIRNATI, Oct. 8.—The fifth annual convention of the Homan Oatholic Total Abstinence Union of America meets here to morrow. The address of welcome will be delivered by Archbishop Purcell, A large number of delegates from the States and Canada are in the city.

CALIFORNIA. Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of California.

California.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5.—The stockholders of the Bank of California met to-day at 11 s. m. to hear the report of the directors and elect new trustees. Thirty thousand shares of stock were represented, and out of these Mr. Sharon, as president of the syndicate, voted twenty-eight thousand, the balance being in the hands of individual holders. The following gentlemen were elected trustees: D. O. Mills, Thomas Bell, William Sharon, George H. Howard, William Alvord, William Norris, John O. Earl, James R. Keene, Robert F. Marrow, Nicholas Luning and E. J. Baldwin.

The trustees will organize to-morrow. It is

Keens, Robert F. Marrow, Nicholas Laning and E. J. Baldwin.

The trustees will organize to-morrow. It is understood Mr. Mills will be president. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, to report on the 9th of November. A second statement was made to the meeting of the present condition of the bank, together with a review of the causes leading to the suspension and matters connected therewith, but on these points the officers preserve prefound reticence. The intimation, however, is wondbasied that as regards the present condition of the bank, the latest reports that the assets, with good management, would pay the depositors and leave \$1,000,000 or £0,000,000 for the stockholders, were substantially correct. The stockholders are reported to be pleased with the exhibit of affairs and disposed to congratulate themselves on the successful management. A vote of thanks to the syndicate and trustees was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

Both of the big stock boards opened this mornand trustees was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

Both of the big stock boards opened this morning, with seats full and a great crowd of enthusiastic spectators. Business opened lively, the transactions were large and prices well maintained, shading off a little, however, on the street after the board.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Lively Times at Jerome Park. JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The first race o one mile, for a purse of \$500, was won by Leander by a length; Jesse B. second, a neck before Lloyd's Asteroid colt. Time, 1:47. Ten started. The second race, the Hunter stake, for three-The second race, the Hunter stake, for three-year-old fillies, one and three quarter miles, was wen by Oiltipa by fifteen lengths; Mattie A. sec-ond, Gilliflower third. Time, 3:14.

The third race, the Maturity stakes, three miles, was won by Countess by five lengths; Madge second, one hundred yards before the Heaster, who was third; Brigand fourth, Osage beaten off. Time, 5:43/4.

The fourth race, one mile and a half, was won by St. Martin; Joe Cerne second, Nettic Morton third. Time, 2:42.

The fifth race, a handleap steeple chase, about two and a half miles, was won by Diavolo; Trou-ble second, and Coronet third. Time, 4:151/4.

RACES AT MASHVILLE.

RACES AT MASHVILLE. RACES AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 5.—The second day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood-horse Association attracted a large attendance. The weather was magnificent. The first race, merchants' post stake for all ages, two-mile heats, was won by Ten Broeck. Bob Wooley second. Time, 3:394, 3:404. The second race, mile heats, was won by Elemi, Brakenan second and Voltigeur third. Time 1:464, 1:464. The third; race, mile and a quarter heats, was won by Novelty, Millionaire second and Rosebud third. Time, 2:144.

PACES AT THE CHESTER DRIVING FARE OF CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The attendance at Chester Driving Park to day was large. Owing to rain the track was very heavy and the time slow. The first race, for 3-minute horses, was won by Cadiz; best time, 2:4. The second race, for horses of the 2:30 class, was won by Weber; best time, 2:34. The last was running race and was won

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Athletics 7, Hart-Louis, Oct. 5. - Browns 8, Cincinnati

THE ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Continuation of the Examination of Tickets. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 5.—The Gazette this evening says: "The ticket-holders' committee, ed to examine the tickets remaining in the wheel after the close of the drawing of the Montpeller Female Humane Association, met again last night and appointed a sub-committee, who, with the commissioner who superintended

who, with the commissioner who superintended the drawing and a representative of the association, commenced this morning to take out the wheel and make a record of the tickets that are now in it. Nobody knows anything definitely concerning even the management of the scheme, or who bought the tickets, who held them, who drew the reported prince or where the money the tickets brought is now held. The whole affair is in the dark.

"A man representing himself as E. B. Waterbury, of Phillipsburg, Montana Territory, and as the holder of No. 45,434, in company with his son, arrived in this city this morning from New York for the purpose, he said, of obtaining a draft for the amount of the prize, which is \$40,000. He states that he came on a visit to the Eastern States to negotiate the sale of silver lands in Montana, of which he is the owner, and after accomplishing his object he was induced to invest \$200 in tickets in the Montpelier Female Humana Association at its agency in New York.

"After the drawing he immediately demanded payment of the agent, who informed him that an order from the principal officer in this city should be first obtained, when the money would be forthcoming. He came here and called upon the officers of the association for the requisite draft, which they declined to give until the views of the committee now investigating the drawing could be ascertained. Mr. Waterbury left the meeting, stating that he knew where \$50,000 in United States bonds, the proceeds of the sale of tickets, were deposited in New York, and he proceeded at once to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and sent a dispatch to his agent in New York, and he proceeded at once to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and sent a dispatch to his agent in New York to anticipate his arrival and attach the bonds forthwith. His story is though by some to be but a continuation of what is generally believed to be the grandest swindle ever perpetiered."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HORROR.

The Brutal Murderer of Miss Langwade Arrested-CONCORD, Oct. 5.—It is reported here that a man named Drew has been arrested at Pembroke this morning for the murder of the girl Langwade at that 'place yesterday, and that a mob is besieging the station-house at Suncook, where he is confined. The head of the murdered girl was found this morning about one hundred yards dis-tant from where the body was found.

search from where the body was found.

SEARCH FOR THE HEAD.

CONCORD, Oct. 5.—The search for the head of the Langwade girl, at Pembroke, was renewed this morning, and found about one hundred rods from the place where the body was discovered. It was enveloped in a shawl the girl had worn. One car was gone, the face blackened and bruised and one side of the skull broken in. In the edge of the woods was found a stake breken in two and one side of the skull broken in. In the edge of the woods was found a stake broken in two places, with which she had evidently been struck and afterwards dragged into the woods, where the head was severed from the body. The officers at Suncook, a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy, to day arrested a man named Hill Drew, who lives about half a mile from where the murder was committed, and whose movements were very suspicious. The most intense excitament prevailed when his arrest became known. A great crowd gathered about the station-house where he was confined, and but for the determination of the officers he would doubtless have been lynched.

The Chandler-Buoll Libel Case.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—The question of the sufficiency of the indictment against A. C. Buell, for alleged libel of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, came before the United States Circuit Court again to-day, and was argued by counsel, after which Judge Treat delivered his opinion, in which he said the gravest question in the matter was that of jurisdiction. Either the Police Court of Washington eity had or had not jurisdiction of the offense charged. If it had jurisdiction, then the Criminal Court has no right to take cognisance of it. If it had not, then the act of 1814, giving the Criminal Court jurisdiction over it, was retrospective as far as this case was concerned, and was consequently inoperative. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

CHICAGO, Uct. 5.—The annual meeting of the commissioners of the American Board of Foreign Missions commenced here to-day. There was a large attendance. The Rev. Mark Hopkins preided. The report of the home department shows sided. The report of the home department shows the year's work has not been prosperous or favorable. The debt has been somewhat increased. The total indebtedness now is \$10,390. The report of the fereign department shows that the work has been very satisfactory. There has been a general increase in the work abroad, and the additions to churches in missionary fields have been larger than usual. The treasurer's report of the financial condition of the beard shows for the year ending August 51 that the expenditures have been 1800,703; donations, \$340,034; legadies, \$93,702; other assets make the total \$440,034. The total indebtedness of the board is \$440,023.

Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of Quebec. Quance, Oct. 5.—The Courfer publishes the collective pastoral letter of the bishops of the collective pastoral letter of the bishops of the collective pastoral letter of the Dishops of the collective province of Quebec. The powers of the Church, the constitution of the Church, Catholic liberation, Catholic policy, the role of the clergy in politics, the press and its duties, oaths and ecclesiastical sepulture are the topics dealt with.

New York, Oct. 5.—New suits were begun in the United States District Court to-day against H. B. Claffin & Co. for a million and a haif of dollars, not on new causes of action, but in the civil branch of the court on the same alleged frauds on the revenue, for which the firm was indicted last spring.

Sad Death of Lost Josey Sullivan. NEW YORK, Oct. & -- Little "Josey" Sullivan, whose mysterious disappearance about three weeks ago from his home caused a stir among estimens and police, was found dead to-day not a block from his home. He had gone into a hay tore and was playing among the bales when they topped over on him and caused his death. POLICE COURT MARSHAL.

WHO ARE TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE

WHAT BECOMES OF COSTS AND FINES?

ARE THEY PROPERLY ACCOUNTED FOR OPINIONS OF THE TWO ATTORNEYS

fesses. Stanton and Birney Agree Tha Costs and Fines Should Go Into the Treasury of the District of Columuses of the Court be Paid by the Commissioners.

Last June the District Attorney submitted to with the District of Columbia, for fines and cost the Police Court during a period of nine months, from July 1, 1874, to March 21, 1875. This report caused a thorough sifting of the affairs of this

THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR says: "Upon comparison of the marshal's accounts with the court docket, attorney's docket, the various informations, the commitment stubs and the reports of the intendant of the Washington Asylum, it is found that the marshal has in the cases pertaining to the District been careful and systematic, and his accounts are, in the main, correct. Nineteen cases of discrepancies are noted, involving an amount of \$108 only, which, after an explanation by Marshal Eckloff, was reduced to \$63. The report shows the amount of fines collected on account of corporation cases during the nine months referred to above was \$11,759.00; fines for the same period in United States cases, \$5,212.5. In the latter cases the mashal is by law entitled to receive the same fees as prescribed for like services in the Supreme Court. It is noticed, however, that the marshal charges for service of witnesses in all United States cases, no process appearing on file among the informations or warrants, in many instances. To illustrate: Police Ufficer A arrests B on the street for affray; brings him to the Police Court, together with U and D as witnesses, awears out a warrant and the case is heard. The marshal, without issuing any summons process, charges for serving three witnesses—the police officer A and the witnesses O and D. In all cases members of the Metropolitan police testifying were considered as having been served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served with process and charges made accordingly. In nearly all instances where a subponus was served for such service. The amount of cocts collected for the same perio says: "Upon comparison of the marshal's accounts with the court docket, attorney's docket

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY BIRNEY'S OFISION. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY SIRNEY'S OFISION.

Assistant Attorney Birney, to whom this report
was referred under date of September 3, gives a
lengthy opinion, in which he holds that the marshal is accountable for the dnes imposed in cases
not appealed, where the prisoner is not accounted
for that he cannot obsays fees for summoning
witnesses who are not summoned; that the collection of ferialized bonds generally involves a suit,
which is alfunded to by him, (the attorney,) and
that the success of such collections generally depends upon the case, with which the cierts have
avoided taking straw-ball. Further, that the
marshal is not entitled to pay a doorkeeper and
messenger in addition to the ballifis of the court; that the elerk of the court cannot draw the sala-ries of judge and clerk at the same time, not when absent without leave can be draw his sal-ary as clerk; that the law makes it the duty of the major of police and not the marshal to colof the major of police and not the marshal to col-lect the fines imposed in Dissistic cases, and that no ministerial officer of the court has any dis-cretionary power to pay expenses of the court, nor to pay salaries, and then to pay the balance into the treasury of the District. The District Commissioners sent copies of this report to Marshal Sharpe, District Attorney Wells and Judge Snell for an expression of their views on the topics included within it.

MARSHAL SHARPS, in reply, stated that at the end of the quarter (September 30) he would gladly be relieved of the responsibility of collecting the fines and costs in District cases, and also from the purchases and disbursements of said court, the law not imposing the responsibility upon him. JUDGE SMELL,

the responsibility upon him.

JUDGE SMELL,
in his answer to the Commissioners, says that he has notified Marshal Sharpe that hereafter he will not approve in any way Marshal Eckloff saccounts, because it is not a duty imposed by law; that he has had his attention called to the delinquencies of his clerks in various particulars, especially to informalities of bonds, or insufficiency of bonds in appeal cases, which it is his purpose to investigate when the charges are presented in a proper way by General Birney, who states that "neither he nor his assistant has anything to do with the taking of ball," that in this he has most certainly misconceived the law and his duty, for nothing can be clearer than that a prosecutor's duty attends every step of his case until finally closed; that his practice is, instead, to leave the Police Court after he has closed the hearing upon his informations and has given no personal attention to the important matter of watching ever the taking of ball. The court is entitled to his services when there are appeals until the proceedings are complete and approved. Personal attention to each case would render an informal bond or had bond an impossibility.

Subsequently, in a letter dated September II, Judge Shell informs the Commissioners of the removal of his chief clerk, and the acceptance of the resignation of his deputy clerk, and says that now, with careful clerks and the oc-operation of vigilant attorners, straw-ball can be completely avoided.

All these papers referring to Police Court matters were referred to Attorney Stanton, and after

avoided.
All these papers referring to Police Court mat-ters were referred to Attorney Stanton, and after a review of the case he returned his opinion as follows, which was approved by the District Com-missioners, and copies of which were sent to Judge Snell and Marshal Sharpe:

ATTORNEY STANTON'S OFINION. I return herewith the papers recently referred to me relating to the Police Court.

1. The first subject therein presented is the

ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE MARSHAL for fees imposed in cases not appealed from, and where the prisoner is not accounted for. In my opinion, this accounting exists, and the marshal admits it in his communication to the Commissioners. In the report of the auditor of June 14, 1878, the sum for which the marshal is thus chargeable, and for which he had not accounted, is stated at \$53, the number of cases making up this aggregate being nineteen. The deputy of the marshal enduly at the Police Court, under date of September 15, submits an explanation concerning these items, which seems to reduce the amount stated in the auditor's report, and the marshal expresses his readiness to account for what balance may be found upon further audit to be chargeable to him. The account in which this sum of \$33, less such reduction as may be made by the auditor, after examination of the explanation of the deputy, covers the business of a year. In view of the number of transactions and amount involved daring that period, and of the rapidity with which business is dispatched at the Police Court, the sum with which the marshal will be ultimately charged is small.

2. The next question concerns ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE MARSHAL

with less to the marshal for summoning witnesses who, in point of fact, are not summoned. In his recent report the marshal disclaims any such right. It seems, therefore, that settlement of Police Court accounts cannot hereafter be embarrassed by this question. Record evidence of the service of summons should be required by the accounting officer before allowing sees on this account.

3. To secure the taking of proper bonds and

a. To secure the taking of proper bonds and

AVOIDANCE OF "STRAW RAIL."

It is believed adequate care will hereafter be
taken, and that an opportunity will be given the
prosecuting attorneys in United States and Distriet cases to scrutinize the bonds before their acceptance and make objections to the insufficiency
of the sureties. Section 1974, Revised Stanties,
gives to the Police Court the power of the approval of bonds. In his letter of the 18th instant,
Judge Snell expresses the desire of securing the
assistance of the attorney prosecuting District
cases. This will be afforded him. The Judge has
also changed the clerks on duty in that court.
The new appointees are considered careful and
competent. It is believed that hereafter greater
vigilance will be exercised in the matter of appeal
bonds. Much depends upon opportunities which
may be given by the court efficacy of Sonds.
4. The next question relates to payment by the
marshal of a

in addition to the bailliff of the court. The marshal explains that before the organization of the District government, and while the corporation of Washington was in existence, and when the Police Court was first organized, the mayor requested him to collect fines and pay the expenses of the court before accounting for his receipts to the municipal officers. The purpose of this was, as he states, to secure the prompt payment of the expenses of the court before accounting for his receipts to the municipal officers. The purpose of this was, as he states, to secure the prompt payment of the expenses of the court out of the fund there collected, and to avoid the appropriation of the money to other uses—a result which at that time might have followed if the moneys collected at the Police Court had been paid into the trasury of the corporation without first deraying the expenses of the court. The request time madegite the marshal was never afterwards revoked by succeeding authorities. The marshal states however, that in the future he will not make such payments. In my judgment, if the employment of a doorkeeper and messenger be necessary, (and I have no doubt it is,) the authority is vested in the Commissioners, who may regulate the compensation, and the payment should be made in the same manner as that of other officers and increased.

5. It appears that during the quarter enling

dred and ninety dollars as compensation for acting as judge during thirty-nine days of that quarter.

The question is presented whether the marshall should now be charged with this sum of three hundred and ninety dollars. Sections 1047 and 1048, Hevised Statutes, relating to the District, provide as follows:

"In case of sickness, absence, or disability of the judge, either of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District shall designate some justice of the peace to discharge the duties of the police judge until sund disability be femoved. The justice so designated shall take the same oath as prescribed for the judge, and shall receive the sum of ten dollars per day for the time he shall serve, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the judge is paid."

Being a justice of the peace, the incumbent of the office of the eierk of the court was duly designated by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District to discharge the duties of police judge, for which he received the above-mentioned compensation. The salaries of the judge and the efficers of the court are payable from the moneys collected upon the judgments of the Police Court.

It was held by the Attorney General of the United States—10th Opinions of the Attorney Generals, 448—that the offices of register of wills for Washington county and commissioner of police, or the offices of member of the Levy Court, commissioner of police and collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia may, under the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States—10th Opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States—21st Howard, 462—40 held, and the emoluments thereof be received by one person at the same time.

In the case of Converse vs. United States—10th ends the best of the same time.

United States, in Converse vs. United States—
list Howard, 463—be held, and the emoluments thereof be received by one person at the same time.

In the case of Converse vs. United States, just-cited, the court holds that the inhibition against allowance for extra and additional services rendered by a public officer does not apply to employment having no affinity or usage with the line of his official duty and where the service to be performed is of a different character and for a different place, and the amount of compensation regulated by law. In this case the services rendered by the person who was designated by due of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District to discharge, temporarily, the duties of the police judge did not in that capacity perform services having affinity or connection with those of the clerk, nor in the line of the official duty of the clerk. The services performed by him in discharge of the duties of a police judge were of a different place than that of a clerk and of a different place than that of a clerk and of a different place than that of a clerk and of a different place than that of a clerk and of a different place than that of a clerk and of the duties of the judge is regulated by law. The ruling of the Supreme Court, as well as that of the Attorney General, seems therefore not to require that the marshal shall be charged with the payment which he made during the quarter ending S. ptember 39, 1874, to the person duly designated to discharge the duties of any other office unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 1703, Revised Statutes, page 315, removes all doubt from the matter. That enactment is that "no person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation for discharge the duties of any other office unless expressly authorized by law.

The annual compensation of the clerk of the Police Court is less than two thousand five hundred dollars, shall receive compensation for discharges ging the duties of any other office unless expressly authorized by law.

The annual

een selected to act temporarily as judge, and is not likely he will be. PAY WHILE ABSENT 6. As respects the absence of the late clerk of the court, the instructions already given by the Commissioners will, doubtless, prevent, until fur-ther consideration of the matter shall be had, payment for the period of his absence; and the question of his right to compensation can better be determined when he shall have claimed it, and when the facts shall have been fully presented.

when the facts shall have been fully presented.

COLLECTION OF FINES IN DISTRICT CASES,
T. Under section 1079, Revised Statutes, relating
to the District fines, penalties, costs and forfestures imposed or taxed by the Police Court may,
in my judgment, be collected either by the macshal or by the major of police. Whether the marshal should be superceded in this matter by the
major of police is a matter of administration within the control of the Commissioners. In his recent
communication the marshal states that he under-

RAYMENTS OF SALARIES, ETC.

8. The remaining topic presented by the papers which were referred to me concerns the mode in which salaries and other expenses of the court shall be paid. As already stated, the marshal concedes the propriety of immediately paying over to the District whatever funds shall hereafter be collected by him, leaving the District authorities to pay through the usual channels the salaries and other expenses of the court. In my judgment this is the course which the law requires.

very respectfully, EDWIN L. STANTON, Attorney for the District. BOARD OF HEALTH. Meeting Last Night-A Child's Death from the Ignorance of a Midwife - Business

The board met at 7:30 last evening, all the mem.

the Ignorance of a Midwife — Business Transacted.

The board met at 7:30 last evening, all the members present excepting Dr. Verdi; Dr. Cox, the president, in the chair.

Dr. Cox, of the sanitary police committee, made the following report: That the sanitary police committee, to whom was referred the matter of examination of applicants to fill the vacancy in the force of sanitary inspectors occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Thomas Sanders, would respectfully submit that they have examined seven applicants, and would report that Mr. August R. S. Focte passed the most satisfactory examination, and your committee weald respectfully recommend that he be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Sanders. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Marbury, the treasurer, submitted bills amounting to bis, which were approved and ordered to be paid.

The following is a synopsis of the operations of the health office for the week ending October 2 Nuisances reported, 665; referred, 101; abated, 438; referred to Commissioners, 25; citizens' complaints, 40; official notices issued, 39; causes of death investigated, 5; burishs at public expense recommended, 6; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 151; cost of medicines furnished by druggists to poor, \$41.56; local causes of death from symotio diseases investigated: typhoid fever, 3; typho malarial, 1; malignant scarlatins, 5; premises found in unsanitary condition, 2; in sanitary condition, 2; tons of garbage removed, 95; dead animals reported and removed, 125; privise cleaned by the Odoriess Excavating Company, 334, Marine products inspected—5,222 bunches fish, 3,00 bushels oyaters, 3,125 crabs, 3 sturgeon; condemned, 47 bunches fish, 725 crabs, 3 sturgeon; condemned, 47 bunches fish, 50 benches opported and removed fish, 80 benches fish, 3,00 bushels oyaters, 3,125 crabs, 30 sturgeon; con

were adopted.

Upon motion of Dr. Bliss the hour for the meet, mg of the board was changed from 7:30 to 7 o'clock p. m. The board then adjourned until Friday at 7 o'clock.

Charles T. Murray, formerly of this city, and well known as the Washington correspondent of the Danbury News, has issued the last number of the South Bend (Indiana) Union. The Union has been merged into a joint stock company, and a daily and weekly paper will take its place, under the name of the Morning Heraid, with Murray as managing editor. Charley is a good fellow, and we wish him success in this new enterprise.

Willerd's-J. Cohen, New York; F. Armstrong and family, Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles Carr., Trenton, N. J.; J. J. Cowan, Vickaburg; S. H. Martin, Milton, W. Va.; J. C. Crosep, U. S. N.; John E. Wood, Philadelbhia; W. J. Builler and wife and W. A. Shepard, New York; Geo. Stuart and wife, Manchester, England; E. Belden and wife, Green Island, N. Y.; C. A. Hitcheock, Connecticut; H. S. Scull, Philadelphia, C. Kandall, Wilmington, Del.; J. Ackarman, New York; A. D. Haden, Virginia; B. H. Marr, New Orleans; Hon, W. E. Lansing, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sanator T. J. Rebinson and family and J. C. Robinson, South Carolina.